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The Daily Colonist.

VOL. LXXXVI. NO. 30.

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1901.

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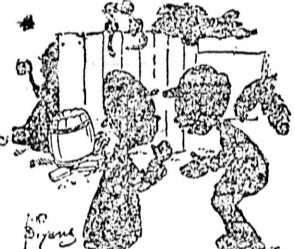
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We Can Convince You


That our prices are right, if you ask us
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WECK ONLY. You know the usual price;
now notice our UNUSUAL PRICE:

HUNGARIAN FLOUR \$1.20 sack
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FRUIT JARS, pints75 doz
FRUIT JARS, quarts90 doz
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SUGAR, GRANULATED, 18 lbs \$1.00

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.
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SIMON LEISER & CO.

YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

Wholesale Grocer and Importer

We carry the largest stock of groceries and provisions in the Province,
and handling the great bulk of the NORTHERN TRADE, we can offer
for special advantages to Traders and Miners.

Outfitting a Specialty

FRESCO WORK And Artistic Decorating

Having secured the services of Mr. Paul Beygram, Fresco Artist, we are
able to contract for all work in this line, and guarantee satisfaction.

Get our prices on show cases and store fittings.

J. W. MELLOR, 76 and 78 FORT STREET,

Above Douglas Street.

J. PIERCY & CO. Clothing Manufacturers and Wholesale Dry Goods

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HYGIENIC BAKING POWDER

The latest discovery in Chemistry—a straight Phosphate Powder—
differs from all the other old line Baking Powders.

It's supreme excellence when once tried will be its own recommendation.

25c per 12 oz. tin. Ask your grocer for samples.

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Barley Chop

(Watch the Brand)
Sells on its merit. Has been proved
to be the best horse feed on the
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Sylvester Feed Co., City Market.

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Healthy Chickens

To have healthy fowls they have to be
kept clean and fed properly, especially
young chicks. For chicken houses use
Lee's Lice Killer, or Lambeth's Dithio
Lice. For chicks growing, use Chip
water, prepared meat, serups and tonics.
To be had from E. M. NODEK, Poultry
Supply House, 12 Store street, next to E. &
Supply House, 12 Store street, next to E. &

Supply House, 12 Store street, next to E. &

DISTILLERS CO., Ltd.

EDINBURGH

20 Years Old Scotch, V. R. O.
12 Years Old Special Liqueur.
10 Years Old Caledonian Liqueur,
Special Blend.
Old Tom and London Dry Gins,
London Distillery.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Limited

Agents Pacific Coast

A Scene

In Court

Superintendent Hussey Suggests Crowd be Searched
For Concealed Weapons

But Magistrate Alexander Declines to Allow Precaution to be Taken.

Mr. Russell Threatened With Shooting—Authorities Determined to Keep Order.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 13.—Frank Rogers and Joseph Desplains appeared before Magistrate Alexander today on a charge of kidnapping Japanese. They pleaded "Not guilty." As J. H. Senkler, for the defence, was not ready to go on, the case was adjourned. Mr. Senkler asked for bail. W. J. Bowser for the prosecution protested against bail being allowed, but admitted the correctness of the argument of the counsel for the defence, that it was a matter of discretion with the magistrate. Magistrate Alexander said the prisoners were charged with a very serious crime, an offence punishable by seven years, imprisonment, and on this account he would refuse bail, and adjourned the court until Monday at 10:30.

Mr. Hussey, superintendent of police, asked to make a statement to the court. He referred to a demonstration made in the court room yesterday, and the fact that the court room had to be cleared, and stated that he had subsequently, in the evening, received a communication from a responsible source that his informant believed that at the time the court room was cleared, if the people in the court room had been searched, 50 men would have been found armed with revolvers. He therefore asked the court to allow him to search those present now for concealed weapons. He would only ask each one present to step to the side of the magistrate, so he could be searched in his presence. Mr. Bowser stated that he, too, had received threats since he had taken hold of these cases for the prosecution, and that he thought under the circumstances that every man there should be searched. He believed that Supt. Hussey had a right to search any man whom he suspected.

Mr. Senkler contended that the police had no right to search anyone without a warrant. He did not believe any man had a revolver in the crowd, but he thought Mr. Bowser himself would not like to be searched.

Mr. Bowser said he had no objection.

The crowd at this juncture rose from their seats and pressed forward, and Mr. Senkler motioned them back.

Mr. Bowser said it would appear that the men with guns were clients of Mr. Senkler, and that he would then abandon their cause. Mr. Senkler said he would not mind having them for clients.

The crowd became noisy and Magistrate Alexander stated to them that if he had sufficient proof of any one man creating a disturbance in court he would give him a term. If he suspected any one of carrying concealed weapons, he would have him searched and punished if guilty, but he could not take it upon himself to order that all those present be searched. He thought he had no right to do that.

Mr. Bowser said that he was not afraid of anyone, but it was not right that men should carry guns in court, and if Mr. Hussey suspected anyone he could search him now without any authority. Mr. Hussey said he suspected no one, but thought it his duty to mention the matter.

Mr. Senkler said he thought Mr. Hussey had gone out of his way to refer to the communication he received at all, unless he could give a reason.

Magistrate Alexander concluded the debate by saying that he was very glad indeed that Mr. Hussey had mentioned the matter.

THREATENS MAGISTRATE.

A fisherman attempted to shoot Police Magistrate Russell today. This is the only sensational development in the fisherman's strike in the past twenty-four hours, and it is said that the alleged attempted murderer was committed by Michael Sullivan, a striking fisherman.

Mr. Russell is one of the proprietors of the Vancouver cannery. This is the canyon that the Japanese boat sailed from which contained the concealed policeman.

The story of the assault, as learned at the police station by the Colonist correspondent, is as follows:

Mr. Russell was walking along Carroll street at 1 o'clock this afternoon, when he noticed a man talking in boisterous terms to Capt. Soule. When the man saw Mr. Russell he shouted, pointing at him: "There is the man I want to get after," and walking towards the police magistrate, he said to Mr. Russell: "You employ Japs, don't you?"

Mr. Russell replied that he had not seen that way any of his men's business.

The fisherman said, "I'll make it my business, anyway," and continued to question Mr. Russell. "You were out on the Gulf last night, weren't you?" he said to Mr. Russell. On Mr. Russell replying in the affirmative, the fisherman said: "I saw you, right enough, and what's more, I had a bead on you. You were damn lucky to escape. You didn't know how near you were to getting it. Are you going out on the river again?"

Mr. Russell replied that he would if he saw fit, when Sullivan said: "If you do, I'll have some lead ready for you."

Mr. Russell replied to the fisherman that he thought it would be better if he was locked up. When this remark was made the fisherman advanced threateningly, and putting his hand in his hip pocket, as if to draw his gun, said to Mr. Russell:

"I've got no notion to give you a dose of lead now."

Mr. Russell slipped around the corner to a flash of lightning and thus probably saved his life.

Seeing no policeman, he returned and rushed at the fisherman, and seizing him by the shoulder, said: "Consider yourself under arrest."

The fisherman replied: "Not by a dam sight," wrenched himself away and ran down the lane behind the Terminus saloon. Mr. Russell, blowing his whistle, rushed after him in hot pursuit.

Behind the saloon he found that there were four allies running in different directions. He could see nothing of his assailant. In a very few minutes the police arrived and citizens and police searched the premises in vain, but subsequently learned from an informant who would not give the fisherman's whereabouts away, that the pursued man had simply slipped into an outhouse and shut the door, and as no one thought of looking there, he escaped notice. The

police say, however, that they are sure the man was one Michael Sullivan, a burley fisherman, who has given them trouble in the past. He may reach Seattle, but the police believe they can catch him before he can get out of town.

The six prisoners charged with threatening the lives of fishermen on the high seas with their intent to apply for bail to-day through their counsel, to Mr. Justice Martin. The hearing of the application was adjourned until Tuesday morning.

JAPANESE FISHERMEN.

Mr. Mykuny, secretary of the Japanese Fishermen's Association, said to a Colonist correspondent today that the newspaper talk about the Japs holding a meeting to consider the advisability of joining the white strike is all wrong; that the Japanese held a meeting in Steveston to discuss the matter of the strikers to pursue boats attacking them, and it was decided that as they were exposed to the danger of losing their lives, that they ask for more protection from the provincial government, in the way of an augmented police patrol. Mr. Mykuny stated that the fishermen's statement that 36 Japs were still marooned on islands of the Gulf was untrue, as there were but three Japs missing in the fleet. All reports as to missing Japs came to him and as far as was known, but three could not be accounted for. It is impossible to say what has become of the absente.

HUSSEY MEANS BUSINESS.

Mr. Hussey, superintendent of provincial police, said in an interview, that he was determined to keep order, no matter how many police it took. The remark is frequently heard on the street that "Hussey is the right man in the right place just now." It is felt here that he is fair and just, but as firm as iron does not get rattled, moves cautiously and does not allow anyone to fool him in committing any action to weaken the respectful awe that intending evildoers have for the head of the police department of British Columbia.

WILL FISH TONIGHT.

The entire Japanese fleet do go out tomorrow protected by 35 police patrols filled with special constables all picked men. Supt. Hussey has warned the Japanese not to carry firearms. Justice Martin said today when applied to for bail for the prisoners that considering the lawlessness prevailing on the water, if late, that the prosecution were justified in asking that no bail be granted the prisoner. Mr. Senkler, counsel for the defence said he supposed it was only a question of the amount of bail.

Justice Martin said he did not know yet whether he would grant bail at all or not. He would decide on Tuesday.

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Schalkburger Is Captured

Report That Acting President of the Boers Is a Prisoner at Pretoria.

General Methuen Has Successful Engagement With Enemy Near Zeerust.

London, July 13.—An apparently unimportant incident, the censorship of one newspaper despatch referring to the Vlakfontein affair, has had the effect of crystallizing all the widely differing sorts of published dissatisfaction concerning the conduct of the war in South Africa. This dissatisfaction has long been pent up and now finds free vent, not strangely enough through the columns of the opposition newspapers, but in the government journals.

For the most part, public admiration of Kitchener has been waning; now he is openly and severely criticized. A rumor which cannot be substantiated is current here that he will shortly be succeeded in the command of the British forces in South Africa by General Sir Bindon Blood, who has been operating in Eastern Transvaal. Should this change occur, it would probably be chiefly due to the differences of opinion existing between Lord Milner of Capetown and Lord Kitchener, and it would be announced in the form of a promotion accompanied by a statement that the operations in South Africa no longer justified the presence there of any officer of the seniority of Lord Kitchener.

There is little doubt but that Lords Milner and Kitchener had several disagreements and the high commissioner does not want to return to South Africa as long as the hard, high handed General Kitchener remains in control there.

Amid the scenes of disgraceful resulting from the Vlakfontein affair, and which the government's supporters are pouring out upon the War Office on account of the suppression of news and the flagrant vagaries of the censorship, the Liberal party through its hopeless differences of opinion, is obliged to sit supinely and see the best opportunity probably ever offered pass out of their hands. The extraordinary spectacle has been presented of an advanced Radical paper, the Daily News, pitting the War Office and Lord Kitchener on the back of suppressing the alleged Boer outrages.

The Sun is informed that Acting President Schalkburger has been captured near Waterford, Transvaal colony, and sent as a prisoner of war to Pretoria.

The Sun's informant says the military authorities attach great importance to the capture.

The first report sent by the Associated Press read "Mrs." Schalkburger by mistake.

Practically, July 13.—General Methuen had a successful engagement with the Boers, July 6, northeast of Zeerust, in the Transvaal colony. Four Boers were killed and 47 captured. The Boers daringly attempted to raid a cattle ranch near-by, but they were driven off with loss.

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THE STRIKE AT ROSSLAND

No Developments of Interest Both Sides Playing Waiting Game.

Rossland, B. C., July 13.—There has been no development of interest here in connection with the miners strike. The situation is unchanged since yesterday. Union matters are all arranged, and it looks as though both sides were settled down to a waiting game. The Board of Trade committee addressed a communication to the union setting forth that the strike ballot was not carried out in accordance with the union constitution, because less than half the members voted on the strike, while the constitution calls for an affirmative vote of three-quarters of the resident members. No reply has been received yet, and it seems that the Board's contention will be upheld.

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BUYS A RAILWAY.

Morgan Purchase a Road in Chili.

Valparaiso, Chili, July 13.—Pierpont Morgan has bought the Chilian section of the Transandina railroad for £90,000.

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TOO SENSITIVE.

Former Indiana Politician Kills Himself Because of Large Debts.

Crawfordsville, Ind., July 13.—Ex-Judge James H. Sellars, former member of the legislature, and twice candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, died himself in his law office here today by taking morphine. He left a letter saying his life had been a failure and that his debts were large.

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THE DEATH RECORD.

Yachatsman Falls Dead—A Farmer's Suicide—Mrs. Chaplin Expires.

Pierson, July 13.—(Special)—Death came suddenly to John Barker, Pierson, Ont., at Stella. He had gone there in a yacht in good health, with Judge Merrill. On Thursday morning they prepared for their homeward journey. Judge Merrill arranged sail while Mr. Barker hauled up the anchor. Just as he had anchor swung he fell over on the deck and expired.

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Halifax, July 13.—(Special)—Augustus Bent, a farmer of Belisle, Annapolis county, committed suicide this morning by hanging.

St. Catharines, July 13.—(Special)—Hariette Chaplin, wife

PAPIER POUDRE

LATEST TOILET NOVELTIES—POUDRE WITHOUT A PUFF.
To ladies this is invaluable, when the face becomes flushed, at the play, in the ball room, at receptions, when traveling, shopping, cycling, or taking any violent exercise. It removes dust and smuts and leaves a soft, cool and refreshing bloom. 25 CENTS A BOX.

GEO. MORISON & CO., The Leading Druggists
55 Government St.

**HUGE STRIKE
IS ORDERED**

Conference Between Workers
and Mill Owners at Pitts-
burgh Has Failed.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 13.—After a three days' session, the conference between the representatives of the American Sheet Steel, American Steel Hoop Co., and American Tin Plate subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Co., and the general executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel and Tin Workers, adjourned finally at 6 o'clock this evening, without reaching an agreement. In less than an hour later President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers issued the following order to all the amalgamated trades in the plated steel hoop and sheet steel mills of the country:

"Notify your men that the mill is on a strike and will not work on Monday, July 15."

For the present he said only the three companies named will be affected, but later all the union men in the Federal Steel Co., National Steel Co., and the National Tube Co., will be called out if it shall be found necessary to resort to extreme measures to win the fight. At the start it is claimed 45,000 skilled workmen, 30,000 unskilled and many thousands more will be affected.

RUINED CROPS.

Kansas, Oklahoma, the Territory and Missouri in Bad Plight.

Kansas City, Mo., July 13.—Despite long standing storms accompanied by slight rain fall, in western Missouri last night, the drought that is burning up vegetation in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory is still unbroken.

There is no relief in sight and the situation becomes worse each hour. Several days ago, one-fourth of a corn crop in Kansas was hoped for. The estimate now must be still further reduced. Prayers for rainfall will be said in scores of churches in Missouri and Kansas tomorrow. The Kansas City live stock market is an index to the situation. Ruling prices are the lowest in many years, and during the last few days the commoner grades of stock cattle could not be sold at any price.

Receipts during the week aggregated over \$3,000, the heaviest ever made at this season of the year.

VANCOUVER SENSATION.

Ladies of the W. C. T. U. and a Slander Case.

Vancouver, July 13.—(Special)—A slander case which is creating much interest in W. C. T. U. circles is dragging along in Vancouver before Justice Martin. The case is styled McKenzie vs. Cunningham, Mrs. McKenzie suing Mrs. Cunningham for defamation of character. Both were members of the W. C. T. U., and on account of Mrs. Cunningham's alleged remarks expulsion from the union was voted upon. During the trial much slanderous talk alleged to have been made by different ladies regarding the morality, etc., of interested parties, came in evidence. A large number of ladies are attending the sittings, a very rare happening in Vancouver. The most eminent lawyers obtainable have been engaged and the costs will amount to thousands of dollars.

SIR CHARLES DILKE

Thinks Both Parties to Blame for Not Reorganizing Army.

London, July 13.—Sir Charles Dilke, advanced member of parliament, speaking at the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, this evening, said:

"Mr. Chamberlain must indeed be an optimist. Having entered parliament as an advanced Radical 25 years ago, he has been advancing ever since. It is a difficult task for a patriot to be an optimist at present, when the failure of the government to finish the war is so disastrous to the interest of the country. I have never recognized party obligations in considering the interests of the army, and it will be necessary to conquer both parties in solving the reorganization of the military system, and I am convinced that this will sooner or later be done."

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Census Totals of Cities Withheld Until Mr. Fisher Returns.

Ottawa, Ont., July 13.—(Special)—The census totals of Canadian cities are withheld until Mr. Fisher returns. It is now stated that the results of cities and towns are disappointing, the totals not coming up to expectations of the bureau.

The military for the Toronto review by the Duke of York, will be drawn from all the leading cities from Halifax to Windsor.

It is generally believed Mr. Foster will accept the Conservative nomination for Addington.

The American Fire Insurance company of New York has ceased to do business in the Dominion.

STRIKE ENDED.

Reading Iron Company Employees Return to Work.

Reading, Pa., July 13.—The strike of the 2,700 employees of the Reading Iron Co., including the tube works, the Ninth street, and the Troy Street mills and the ship yards is over. This ended this afternoon, after the proposition of Vice-President Smith was submitted to them, and it was unanimously decided to accept the offer. The men cheered as the motion was passed ending the long strike. They will now return to work next week as soon as the various departments can be put into readiness to resume operations.

ANTI-CIGARETTE.

International League Closes Its First Convention at Buffalo.

Buffalo, July 13.—The first international convention of the Anti-Cigarette League concluded its labors today. The following officials were elected for the ensuing year: President, Frank Buck, Toronto; first vice-president, Avery Casey, Buffalo; second vice-president, Miss Edith Wilder, Pittsburgh; secretary, Charles Fisk, Chicago; treasurer, Elmer Harvey, Louisville.

MOUNT BRENTON.

Another Group of Promising Claims Staked by Prospectors.

Nanaimo, B. C., July 13.—(Special)—Walter Rowbottom and Andrew Clarsen, this city, returned from Mount Brenton, near Chemainus, where they staked four claims on a rich ledge near Copper Canon and next to a rich vein near Copper Canon. The two samples astonished experts for a big sum. The sample two prospectors have a splendid prospect. Rowbottom and Clarsen began development work immediately.

Did you say Rye? Then try Jesse Moore Rye—The finest in the world.

POLES ARE ACTIVE.
Causing Trouble in Germany and Are Being Prosecuted.

Berlin, July 13.—In its complete absence of other political interests this was the great trial at Düsseldorf of the thirteen Polish students charged with belonging to secret political societies at various German universities, organized to promote the national aspirations of Poland, attracts much attention. The examination of the accused students has not up to the present developed any sensational features. They all deny the charges of participation, knowingly in illegal societies. The most sensational feature of this trial so far, has been the throwing up of their briefs by the leading lawyers for the defence, protesting against the rigid limitations prescribed them by the court.

In connection with the Posen trial, the German newspapers print information concerning the Polish national fund at Rapperswil, Switzerland, which was collected solely among American Poles, this and now amounts to about \$46,000 and continues to grow rapidly. The newspapers referring to the matter say: "The purpose of this fund, as stated by the Polish managing committee is that it be used at a given moment with all its power in support of a decisive political action."

The official publication of those who have in hand the collection of this fund says the only institution openly working for the independence of Poland is "The National Fund." Other developments of the past week indicate further Polish activity. Besides the decision of the German authorities to prosecute the sixty Polish students at Thorn, in West Prussia, who are charged also with being connected with Polish political organizations, the Poles are active in the election at Duisburg, on the Rhine, refused to support the Centrist candidate unless a pledge were given to support the idea of holding Polish religious services every Sunday in the Polish churches.

THE DUKE'S VISIT.

Vancouver Preparing for the Royal Party.

Brussels, July 13.—Queen Marie Henriette will return to the extreme heat which prevailed yesterday. Her Majesty was playing croquet in the grounds of her villa at Spa, when she was overtaken and fell. She was carried indoors and soon recovered consciousness. Her Majesty's physician, however, was summoned to Spa to attend her.

STORMS IN ENGLAND.

Lightning Does Great Damage to Property.

London, July 13.—The extreme heat which has prevailed here for the past few days has been followed by terrific thunderstorms in many parts of the United Kingdom. Much damage has been done by lightning and the torrential fall of rain the streets in some places being impassable. Similar reports of thunderstorms have reached here from Berlin and other places on the Continent.

EARL OF ROSSLYN

Tried to Make His Living as Commercial Traveller and Failed.

London, July 13.—The Earl of Rosslyn appeared today in a magistrate's court in Dublin. His dressing had been filling a vacuum between his recent employment as a correspondent in South Africa and his approaching return to the stage, as a member of Mrs. Lanyon's company, by traveling for a cattle cake firm. It appears that he was so unsuccessful that his employers terminated his engagement, and His Lordship sued them for six months' wages. The Earl attired in the pink of fashion, entered the witness box, and got a verdict in his favor.

THE PHILIPPINES.

United States Soldier Takes Gloomy View of Situation.

Indianapolis, July 13.—Capt. D. F. Allen, of Franklin, commanding Company I, 38th United States Volunteers, died yesterday of the yellow fever. He had been ill for several weeks. The cause of death is unknown. The regiment will continue. He believes the United States will eventually have to withdraw from the Philippines. He says he can see no other solution for the Philippine problem.

The insurrection is not broken, he declares. If the Philippines could shoot straight, it would be impossible for the United States troops to withstand their attacks. Capt. Allen believes Aguinaldo will take the first opportunity to make his escape and get into the mountains, and that he is just as much an insurgent as ever.

ROWING AT HENLEY.

Proposal That a Couple of International Challenge Cups Be Presented.

London, July 13.—The controversy as to the advisability of permitting foreign entries at Henley, which has been raging all the week, is summed up by the Field, which suggests, apparently with the sanction of the Henley authorities, the rounding off of a couple of international challenge cups, one for eight and one for ten, to be contested for at Henley or at Putney, subsequent to the Henley regatta, the English crews' qualifications being made up being their right center for the Grand Challenge cup. The Field believes that the traditions of Henley might be preserved and healthy international contests be fostered.

The Victorian brought seventy-eight passengers, nearly fifty of whom hailed from the Klondike. They bring Dawson and district advice to July 3. From Dawson they were passengers to White Horse, the two steamers Columbian, White Horse, Canadian and Nore. The vessel had no large amount of treasure, not to exceed \$100,000 all told. Purser Parmer thinks. About July 1, B. L. Gates, a traveling representative of the Ames Mercantile company of Nome and Dawson, says important placer and quartz discoveries were made on the Akilen farm along the Klondike river, just back of Dawson. The placer find on the banks of the river were made first, followed a day or so later by the discovery of a quartz ledge. Hundreds of claims were staked, some muking quartz locations while others staked following the placer claim regulations. And the indications were that a clash between the two sets of locators was bound to result. Some of the placer ground, it is claimed, ran as high as 5 cents per pan almost at the surface, and the ore assays, it is reported, were correspondingly rich.

On up the Yukon, in the Big Salmon district, even greater excitement prevailed. Further strikes have been made in that district, which demonstrated last season that it was destined to be a great gold producer. Gravel running as high as \$500 a pan is reported to have been found on a number of claims, and many of the mines were yielding \$50 and \$100 per day to the miners.

White Horse was almost decapitated during the first days of July. Hundreds of people, not a few Klondike-bound, stampeded to the Big Salmon section. Dawson, too, was contributing to the rush.

A big rate war is in progress on both the upper and lower Yukon, according to the Victorian's Klondike passengers. First class tickets called for transportation by the lower river route to Seattle via Nome and St. Michael were being sold for \$65. These tickets called for first class transportation on the regular ocean liners from either Nome or St. Michael to Seattle.

The rate on the up-river run was cut from \$80 to \$50; that is, coming from Dawson to White Horse. The war is said to have been precipitated by independent vessels not in the upper Yukon port combination. And the indications were that a general general cut was imminent. There are sixteen river boats on the upper Yukon plying between Dawson and White Horse. At the latter point eight of these were tied up for want of business during the first days of July.

The condition of the river for navigating the vessels could not be better. Not since the summer of 1893 has the water been as high.

Gates reports that he heard a rowboat had capsized in the Yukon about July 1, drowning the occupants, five in number. He did not learn the names of any of the unfortunate.

Another Group of Promising Claims Staked by Prospectors.

Nanaimo, B. C., July 13.—(Special)—Walter Rowbottom and Andrew Clarsen, this city, returned from Mount Brenton, near Chemainus, where they staked four claims on a rich ledge near Copper Canon and next to a rich vein near Copper Canon.

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Did you say Rye? Then try Jesse Moore Rye—The finest in the world.

TRAIN IN COLLISION.

One Killed and Several Injured in Missouri Railway Accident.

Kansas City, July 13.—Southbound passenger train No. 1, on the Kansas City Northern, derailed at 5:40 p.m., colliding with an extra Rock Island mail, en route to the Rock Island crossing, killing one man and injuring six others. Elijah Price, a farmer, of Kansas City, Mo., was killed. The express messenger was badly injured, and the conductor of the passenger train was internally injured.

HOT TIME.

St. Paul, July 13.—Special despatches from various parts of the Dakotas and Minnesota indicate that the heat was severest throughout those states today. At Aberdeen the record was 105, while at North Dakota points it ranged from 98 to 102.

THE RICHES**OF KLONDIKE**

More Placer and Quartz Finds Reported By Late Arrivals.

THE PHILIPPINES.

United States Soldier Takes Gloomy View of Situation.

Rich placer and quartz discoveries back of Dawson and almost within the municipal limits of the metropolis, continued and sensational strikes in the Big Salmon district with hundreds stampeding to the new camp from White Horse, Dawson and other Yukon settlements; a cut in river rates for transportation by the up and down river route; diversion of much of the former upriver traffic to the lower river boats; a constant flow of gold into Dawson from the auriferous creeks of the Klondike are the principal new features of the northland advisedly received by the Washington & Alaska Steamship company's Victorian, Capt. John Roberts, which arrived yesterday from Lynn canal, says the Seattle P. I.

The Victorian brought seventy-eight passengers, nearly fifty of whom hailed from the Klondike. They bring Dawson and district advice to July 3. From Dawson they were passengers to White Horse, the two steamers Columbian, White Horse, Canadian and Nore. The vessel had no large amount of treasure, not to exceed \$100,000 all told. Purser Parmer thinks.

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On up the Yukon, in the Big Salmon district, even greater excitement prevailed. Further strikes have been made in that district, which demonstrated last season that it was destined to be a great gold producer. Gravel running as high as \$500 a pan is reported to have been found on a number of claims, and many of the mines were yielding \$50 and \$100 per day to the miners.

White Horse was almost decapitated during the first days of July. Hundreds of people, not a few Klondike-bound, stampeded to the Big Salmon section. Dawson, too, was contributing to the rush.

A big rate war is in progress on both the upper and lower Yukon, according to the Victorian's Klondike passengers. First class tickets called for transportation by the lower river route to Seattle via Nome and St. Michael were being sold for \$65. These tickets called for first class transportation on the regular ocean liners from either Nome or St. Michael to Seattle.

The rate on the up-river run was cut from \$80 to \$50; that is, coming from Dawson to White Horse. The war is said to have been precipitated by independent vessels not in the upper Yukon port combination. And the indications were that a general general cut was imminent. There are sixteen river boats on the upper Yukon plying between Dawson and White Horse. At the latter point eight of these were tied up for want of business during the first days of July.

The condition of the river for navigating the vessels could not be better. Not since the summer of 1893 has the water been as high.

Gates reports that he heard a rowboat had capsized in the Yukon about July 1, drowning the occupants, five in number. He did not learn the names of any of the unfortunate.

Another Group of Promising Claims Staked by Prospectors.

Nanaimo, B. C., July 13.—(Special)—Walter Rowbottom and Andrew Clarsen, this city, returned from Mount Brenton, near Chemainus, where they staked four claims on a rich ledge near Copper Canon and next to a rich vein near Copper Canon.

The two samples astonished experts for a big sum. The sample two prospectors have a splendid prospect. Rowbottom and Clarsen began development work immediately.

Did you say Rye? Then try Jesse Moore Rye—The finest in the world.

Reading Iron Company Employees Return to Work.

Reading, Pa., July 13.—The strike of the 2,700 employees of the Reading Iron Co., including the tube works, the Ninth street, and the Troy Street mills and the ship yards is over. This ended this afternoon, after the proposition of Vice-President Smith was submitted to them, and it was unanimously decided to accept the offer. The men cheered as the motion was passed ending the long strike. They will now return to work next week as soon as the various departments can be put into readiness to resume operations.

ANTICIGARETTE.

International League Closes Its First Convention at Buffalo.

Buffalo, July 13.—The first international convention of the Anti-Cigarette League concluded its labors today. The following officials were elected for the ensuing year: President, Frank Buck, Toronto; first vice-president, Avery Casey, Buffalo; second vice-president, Miss Edith Wilder, Pittsburgh; secretary, Charles Fisk, Chicago; treasurer, Elmer Harvey, Louisville.

MOUNT BRENTON.

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The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1901.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria B.C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at the following rates:

One Year \$1.00

Six Months 800

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.50
Six Months 75c
Three Months 40c

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted, should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p.m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., consult the Night Editor.

\$10 REWARD

Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist from the doors of subscribers.

THE SITUATION ON THE FRAZER.

We hesitate to lay the responsibility for the attempt to shoot Police Magistrate Russell upon the striking fishermen, even although they have shown a disposition to resort to violence. Nevertheless the act was the outcome of the line of action adopted by the Union, and the latter can hardly hope to escape blameless before the bar of public opinion. There is now only one issue. No matter what differences of opinion there may be as to the reasonableness of the position taken by either party to the fishery dispute, there will be perfect unanimity among the great mass of the people on the only thing now to be considered, namely, the assertion of the supremacy of the law of the land at any cost. If the Provincial Police cannot restore order, other means will have to be adopted. There is really nothing more to say about it than this. Our belief is that the Police will prove fully equal to the emergency.

SEWERAGE.

The citizens of Victoria will have at a very early day to take up the matter of sewerage. Our present system is very excellent, as far as it has been completed, but a great deal yet remains to be done. The health of the people is always a prime consideration. It is perhaps the first of all considerations. We look forward to the time when this city will become a favorite resort and a residential point of the first rank. Natural conditions all favor such a future, and we must take care that the prospect is not marred by a neglect of those sanitary precautions which experience has shown to be essential.

Sewerage will cost considerable money, but the investment is a revenue paying asset, which may in a short time become profitable. At least it is not likely to be a serious charge on the city's finances. We are not advised if it is the intention of the City Council to propose any sewerage measure for consideration, but the matter cannot be long delayed. If we may judge from such expressions of opinion as have come under our notice, the disposition of the people of Victoria is favorable to the early completion of the system.

EVOLUTION IN THOUGHT.

In the new heaven and new earth which John tells about in the Book of Revelations, there was no more sea. To appreciate this, to us, rather doubtful recommendation, we must have in mind the conditions under which John wrote. To us the sea is a glorious thing, full of majesty and beauty, and we know that the world without it would not be worth living in. But when John dreamed those strange things of which the Book of Revelations tells, he was an exile on a little island in the Egean Sea, the nearest land being just on the horizon, and even a wider stretch of water separating him from all he held dear. To him the broad expanse of water was the one thing that shut him out from all earthly happiness, and therefore his ideal of a new life was in a land where there should be no sea. But we need not go so far in point of time, nor so far distant in point of space, for illustrations of the same kind of thought. If we go to any of the rural communities of Canada, we will find those people who think much about Heaven regarding it as a place for enjoyment and rest. This was more marked in the earlier days of the country, when the conditions of life were harder. The women especially looked forward to death as a release from toil; the men, whose time was spent in a struggle with nature, regarded Heaven as a place where they should sing songs of triumph. A story, which may or may not be true, is told of a missionary to the Eskimos, who said, when he preached that the wicked went to a

place of eternal fire, he found that all his congregation wanted to get there as soon as possible. The story illustrates a trait in human character. That is heaven to us all which is the contrary to the things which trouble us here.

We think we see in this an explanation why old-time theology and old-time preaching does not have the influence it once had, especially in the centres of population. The conditions of life are so much less arduous than they once were, that there is no longer a yearning for the species of happiness suggested by the Oriental imagery of the Bible. We can find more beautiful scenes "within half an hour's walk of the Post Office" than those described in the Revelations as streets of heaven. What is a gate of pearl compared with a vista of holly hedges, with flaming poppies flanking them; or a street of gold, even if transparent, to a glassy lawn, bordered by lovely flowers? The Oriental image does not appeal to us. In point of fact, a well-kept modern garden is a far more lovely place than John could picture in the height of his imagination to represent Heaven. During the last nineteen hundred years or so there has been a great evolution in thought, so that arguments and illustrations which once appealed to men no longer possess any great force. This evolution has kept pace with the betterment of the conditions of men, socially, industrially and politically. We take account of this evolution in every sphere of human activity, but in none of them so little as in religious teaching. Ministers sometimes express their surprise that what they say seems so frequently like seed sown on barren ground; they complain of the indifference of the people to sacred subjects; they deplore the apathy which they say exists in spiritual matters. In many instances the fault lies with the ministers themselves. They expect to arouse thought in a twentieth century man by the tricks of language which appealed to the half-civilized folk of the Middle Ages. They force lessons out of facts, which of themselves prove nothing except themselves. A common practice is to take some Old Testament incident and twist it so as to make it square with any and every phase of modern life, and they wonder that their hearers are uneasy in their seats or show no special desire to go to church. Doubtless the kings of Israel were to a greater or less degree instruments in the hands of God, but the most of them appear to have been a hard lot, whose life experience and opinions are a very poor guide for people today. The church has a great work to do, and is doing a great work, but she could do more if she would adapt her presentation of the truth to modern methods of thought. We do not say, adapt the truth to modern requirements. No one can do that. The truth is immutable. What was true when Methuselah turned his face towards the West is true today, when the English-speaking race is helting on the eastern shore of the Pacific for a great Western advance. But in teaching the truth, one must take account of the evolution of human thought, or else failure will be inevitable.

LAUGHTER.

It is said that laughter is rarely heard in France nowadays. To many people such a statement will come as a surprise, for they have been accustomed to regard the French as frivolous and given to mirth. They forgot that mirth and frivolity do not go hand in hand. A frivolous person may grin or titter; but it is the downright fellow who laughs "like the neighing of all Tattlers". In the tales of giants, which entrance the youthful mind, it is the huge fellow, with his nerves of steel, who wakes the echoes with his laugh. In a play we expect to hear the soldiers, ready to march unflinchingly into all manner of dangers, indulge in uproarious mirth on the least provocation. Your English squire, who is nothing if not a dogged, God-fearing man, and practical to the soles of his boots, is always represented in cartoons with a face, which, through much laughter, has assumed an expression of mirth. Indians rarely laugh, but if you were an Indian it is not likely that you would much to laugh at. It is a bad thing to lose the faculty of laughing, for that is about the only thing we can feel real sure that the beasts of the field do not possess in common with ourselves. We do not suppose that the most grotesque comedian could amuse the most intelligent horse. Therefore when we read that Frenchmen are ceasing to laugh, we fear that national degeneracy, already manifest in other ways, is quickening its pace. Some years ago French women began to limit the size of their families. Later French men began to shirk the marriage tie, by refusing to enter into matrimony except with a wife who could bring some substantial dowry. Now we are told that they have all stopped laughing. A laughless race, that rarely wants to marry, and desires few children, is certainly in a bad way. That the French must be losing the faculty of laughter is shown by the serious way in which the duels of the day are treated. In a country where there is a fragment of humor left, the duelists would be laughed across the borders.

There is a wide diversity in the things which produce laughter among different races. German humor, if we may judge from translated specimens and cartoons, is of an analytic character. To appreciate a good German joke calls for a liberal education. To an American, meaning thereby a resident of the United States, exaggeration is the essence of humor. This is what one might expect in a country of vast distances, great rivers, mighty plains and immense mountains. The humor must be "writ large," or else it will be overlooked. Hence an American cartoon is almost always coarse. An Englishman likes his fun in a simple form, although he does not object to its being involved, provided the involutions are simple. In fact, he rather enjoys looking for the point. Americans laugh at him for not seeing the point sometimes until the next day, but perhaps he is all the better for that. He certainly gets more fun out of it through the delay. But other people besides Englishmen do not always see the point of a joke, although they may derive intense pleasure from it. We recall a certain French-Canadian judge, who was asked very simple conundrum, which he promptly gave up, and was told the answer. He laughed when told in a per-

tory sort of way, and then began to seek out where the joke lay. Nothing could be funnier than this process. The conundrum was in English, and so was the answer, and the exact meaning of the words eluded him. Those of us who watched him were overcome with laughter, but he was equally so. The tears rolled down his cheeks. At last he gave it up. He never grasped the point. What amusing thoughts passed through his mind, he never told, and perhaps could not, but the thorough enjoyment he took out of his own mental gymnastics showed that there is a sort of fun that words cannot express. The conundrum, which was given him by his young niece, was: "Why is a stove-pipe like a funeral urn?" And the answer is: "Because it contains the ashes of the grave." The French-Canadian can laugh if his brother in Old France has forgotten the trick. The American can also laugh. So can the German and the Briton. But these are not deteriorating races. It is worth while noting in passing that Chinamen are good laughers.

In an article which appears in another part of this paper, it will be seen the Hon. W. C. Wells repudiates a statement, attributed to him by an up-country paper, to the effect that the government contemplated letting a contract for the building of the Const-Kootenay railway to the C. P. R. Those who know Mr. Wells will easily understand that he would be the last man to make such an unbusinesslike declaration. If the government intended giving the contract to the C. P. R., or to any other particular company, it is not reasonable to suppose that they would send a party of engineers to explore a route through the Hope Mountains, as they propose doing. In the former case the contractors would be the parties to make the survey, which, as yet, no company has seen fit to do.

In the report of the proceedings of the Board of Trade, Mr. Turner is represented as saying that he had changed his mind in regard to that project. This is incorrect. What he said was that he must not be understood as having changed his mind, for he had always been in favor of the enterprise, but felt unable to accept the proposals made at one time, and for the reasons given in the report of his speech, as printed yesterday. He did not say that he would advocate government aid to the project, but only that Victoria would, he believed, have no difficulty in securing the necessary subsidies to bring about the building of the line.

According to an officer of the United States Volunteers, who has seen service in the Philippines, the war there is as far from an end as ever. He thinks that the United States will have to withdraw from the islands. These Oriental people are persistent fighters. It took the Dutch more than five years to subdue the Achinese in Sumatra, and it is not quite clear that the work has yet been fully completed. Uncle Sam has a heavy contract on his hands, but he will get through with it somehow. He knows more about some things than he did.

Will some one explain why it was necessary for Victoria to put up for a quarter of a century, more or less, with that high piece of sidewalk on Government street north of Humboldt? We suppose after the James Bay flats are filled in, some one will ask why it was necessary to have allowed them to remain in their present condition for a generation.

The Montreal Corn Exchange wants the Dominion government to inaugurate a tariff war against Germany. War of any kind is a bad thing, and we hope Sir Wilfrid Laurier will hesitate a long time and exhaust every other reasonable expedient before taking any such course.

Mr. T. C. Sorby, of this city, is publishing a series of papers on "Domestic Architecture in England in the Middle Ages," in the pages of the American Architect. The papers are illustrated and are interesting to the non-professional as well as the professional reader.

To whom it may concern: That piece of sidewalk on Belleville street in front of the Parliament grounds is not fit to walk on and is getting worse every day. Only those persons who have to use it constantly know just how bad it is.

THE HURRY WE ARE IN.

Once there was a city built upon the hills. The sea was at the city's feet and beyond the sea the white mountains and beyond the mountains the changing heavens. It was a great city, and fast growing greater, and the men and women within it, when they gave themselves time to think of anything beyond their work, were vastly proud of their long streets, their many storied buildings, their homes that were merely big houses—it would take too much time and space for a garden—their big noisy stations with the trains rushing hourly in and out, their wharves about which a hundred ships clustered. Crowds came to the city from all over the world. It was full of men with eager peering faces and women with nervous hands, and the little children grew up in the city—so fast growing greater, and the men and women within it, when they gave themselves time to think of anything beyond their work, were vastly proud of their long streets, their many storied buildings, their homes that were merely big houses—it would take too much time and space for a garden—their big noisy stations with the trains rushing hourly in and out, their wharves about which a hundred ships clustered. Crowds came to the city from all over the world. 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**For Prevention Use
Our PURE SOAPS,** delivered to any part of the city.

BENZOINATED OATMEAL.
10c. for 25c. 96 dozen.
ONE DOZ. MUSLIN BOX ASSORTED
ELDER, ROSE, BROWN, WINDSOR,
GLYCERINE AND PALM. 10c. TABLET,
\$1.00 BOX.
Many other lines which we can recommend.

Cyrus H. Bowes

Chemist.

98 Government St., near Yates St.,
Victoria, B. C. OPEN ALL THE TIME.



Evening Concert.—The Fifth Regiment band gave a concert at Oak Bay last evening, a large crowd attending.

Sunday Concert.—This afternoon the City Band will give the third of the series of concerts at Beacon Hill Park. The programme as printed yesterday, will be rendered.

Midsomer Snow.—Nelson witnessed a midsomer snowstorm on July 2. It covered the mountains above the town, and was in fact within 1,500 feet of the main street.

Clean Docket.—There were no cases in the city police court yesterday morning, the hearing of the charge against the Chinaman of having stolen chickens in his possession have been remanded until Monday.

Many Passengers.—The steamer Charmer was crowded with passengers on her trip from Vancouver yesterday, bringing down the delayed Eastern passengers and also a number of Victorians who went up to the Terminal City for the Twelfth of July celebration.

Annual Picnic.—The Yorkshire society will hold its annual summer picnic on Saturday, the 20th inst., at Goldstream. Trains will leave the E. & N. depot on Store street at 9 a. m. and 2 and 4:25 p. m., returning from Goldstream at 7:40 p. m. It is to be hoped that as many Yorkshire folk will turn out as possible.

Cutworms Again.—The destructive cutworm has again made its appearance in the agricultural sections of the State of Washington, but authorities do not believe that they will be present in great numbers as they were last year, many of them having destroyed many during the winter.

New Officers.—Court Northern Light, A. O. P., at their quarterly meeting elected the following officers: C. R. Bro. J. W. Bolden, S. C. R. Bro. J. V. Yeo; Treasurer, Bro. W. P. Smith; secretary, Bro. W. F. Fullerton; S. W. Bro. A. McDonald; J. W. Bro. J. Levy; S. Bro. S. L. Smith; J. B. Bro. A. Sellick.

C. E. Social.—The Christian Endeavor society of St. Paul's Presbyterian church will give a raspberry and ice cream social on the grounds of Mrs. R. McKenzie, corner of Springfield avenue and Front street, Victoria West, on the evening of Wednesday. A splendid programme in connection with the social has been provided for. The programme will be announced later.

Garden Party.—The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church are now arranging for a garden party to be held at the pastor's residence, Birdege Walk, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, afternoon and evening. Friends are requested to contribute what they can. From the extensive preparations being made, it is expected this entertainment will be one of the most successful of the season. Full particulars will be given later.

Bridge Burned.—Passengers from the East, who arrived in the city last evening, report that the C. P. R. bridge at Agassiz was damaged by fire on Friday, and the Imperial Limited due at Vancouver on that day did not arrive there until yesterday morning. The train bearing the Orange excursion from along the line had just passed over the bridge, but the Imperial Limited had to be held back. The train crew effected the repairs, assisted by others. It was not known how the fire started. The damage was not serious.

Templar's Install.—The Royal Templars held their regular weekly meeting Friday night, and installed the following officers, who were elected for the ensuing year: S. C. Rev. R. B. Blyth; V. C. Sis. Driver; P. C. Bro. Gleason; char. B. Sis. Rev. Gibson; B. S. Bro. Yeo; E. S. Bro. Gleason; treasurer, Bro. J. West; R. S. Sister Roscamps; H. Bro. Copley; quondam Bro. Ardley; sentinel, Bro. Cherritt. Bro. R. Hall, D. O., acting as grand councillor, conducted the installation in a very able manner. A short programme consisting of recitations and songs was given by Brothers Haines, Hall and Yeo. A large attendance is requested for the next regular meeting as matters of importance are to be discussed.

Cruelty to Animals.—Henry Alexander, of Spanish, has been summoned to appear in the provincial police court on Thursday next to answer the charge of hitting a horse with a crow-bar. The provincial police had the case in hand, but when the constable for the district was called to the Fraser, Mr. A. J. Dallain, of the S. P. C. A., was asked to take the case up and he has been investigating for several days gathering evidence. Witnesses say the animal was struck by a crowd, but Alexander says it was a crow-bar. At any rate, the animal has a very ugly bruise on his side, the swelling and soreness sufficient to show that the animal was struck with something hard and with force. Mr. Dallain is investigating another case which may lead to police court prosecution.

Musical Treat.—The child pianist and composer, Paolo and Korla Schramm, will appear in this city on Tuesday evening next, in First Presbyterian church hall. Much has been written and said about the wonderful gift bestowed on these children. They are able to render the works of the great masters and interpret some of their own personality while interpreting them. They are described as "Baby wonders" at the keys. Paolo Schramm will give improvisations of themes submitted during the evening, and are said to be not only beautiful, entirely original and graceful, but correct. No student or lover of music should miss this opportunity. So far Paolo and his sister are as unspoiled as nature itself, playing with deep feeling, and unconscious grace that captivates all hearts.

Ice cream freezers (the most modern and refrigerators of the best make) at Weiler Bros.

Merchants and others will find it very much to their advantage to lunch at the Balmoral restaurant, Douglas street. Everything first class, and prices reasonable.

For good and up-to-date furniture, at lowest cash prices, call in at the B. C. Furniture Co.'s store, 66 Government street, and be convinced.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers, offers at very reasonable prices Office Supplies. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street.

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POODLE DOG MENU

5:30 to 8:30.

SUNDAY, JULY 14th.

Price 50 cents.

Soup—Chicken Broth; Vegetable; Consomme.

FISH—Steamed Clams; Boiled Salmon, Egg Sauce; Baked Halibut au gratin.

SALAD—Sliced Tomatoes; Cucumbers.

BOILED—Shoulder of Lamb, Caper Sauce.

ROASTS—Young Duck with Green Peas; Sautee of Mutton with Jelly; Prime Rib of Beef; Horseradish.

VEGETABLES—Garden Peas; New Turnips; Cauliflower; Baked and Mashed Potatoes.

DESSERTS—Steamed Cherry Pudding; Hard Sesame; Redcurrant; Strawberry; Raspberry; Pineapple; Silver Princess; Vanilla Ice Cream; Claret Wine Jelly; Assorted Cake and Fruit; Canadian Cheese Caf Noir.

Just Received—A New Lot of Seasonable Hats.

That are fashion able, as well as light and airy shapes that are graceful and lasting, in all the new shades that are durable.

Stiff Soft straws

Men's FURNISHINGS.

89 Douglas St. Victoria.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., M.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE

Iron, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods.
Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty.
Lawn Mowers, Hose and Garden Tools.

WHARF STREET

Victoria, B. C.

SOMETHING
To Tone up the System
After LaGripe

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is a splendid tonic. \$1.00 a bottle. Manufactured by Hall & Co., Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.

Steele's Saloon
Bastion Square

The following is the menu for Monday:
RICE TOMATO SOUP.
CRAB SALAD.
ROAST BEEF, YORKSHIRE PUDDING.
FRIED SALMON.
PORK AND BEANS.

**Services For
The Lord's Day**

**Announcements By the City
Pastors For Morning and
Evening.**

**Reverend Elliot S. Rowe to
Preach on the Fraser
River Strike.**

The Bishop of Columbia will preach the sermon at Christ Church Cathedral this morning and in the evening Canon Beaumont will occupy the pulpit. The order of the choral services follows:

MATINS.

Voluntary—Elevation..... Dr. Alcock

Psalms..... Cathedral Psalm

To begin..... McPherson

Hymns..... Onset

Hymn..... 163, 175

Voluntary—Postlude..... Victor Hammered

EVENSONG.

Voluntary—Postlude..... Victor Hammered

Processional Hymn..... 217

Psalms..... Cathedral Psalm

Matins..... Smart

Non-Venitians..... Western

Hymns..... 198, 332, 221

Recessional Hymn..... 179

Voluntary—Processional..... Victor Hammered

MORNINGS.

Organ—Devotion..... Mendelssohn

Hymns..... 284, 285, 295

Organ—Postlude..... 216, 217

EVENSING.

Organ—Concord the Lilies..... 201

Hymns..... Let Me Never Be Confronted..... 163, 209, 17

Organ—Let Me Never Be Confronted..... Handel

The services at St. James' will be as follows: Holy communion at 8 o'clock; matins, litany and sermon by the rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet at 11; evensong and sermon by the Bishop of Columbia at 7.

At the Reformed Episcopal, Dr. Wilson, will preach morning and evening, his morning subject is "The Witness of the Spirit." There will be a children's service at 3 p. m.

Rev. W. Stewart, of Winnipeg, will preach in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church both morning and evening. The choral services will be as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—Canticle..... Gilmour

Psalms..... 51

Authentic Sanctus..... Vogler

Hymns..... 196, 301, 221

Organ Chorale..... Mendelssohn

EVENING.

Organ—In Paradisum..... Dabos

Psalm—In Paradisum..... 111

Solo and Choir—Sing Ye the Lord..... Robert

Mrs. G. J. Burnett

Hymns—Pray for the Peace..... Dr. Mason

Choir—

Organ Postlude..... Guilmant

At St. Paul's, Victoria West, Rev. R. B. Blyth will preach in the morning, and the evening service will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Holford, of Cranbrook. There will be special singing in the evening. Rev. Dr. Campbell will preach both morning and evening in the First Presbyterian church.

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THE SPORTING EVENTS OF SATURDAY

Rowing & Baseball

Yachting & Cricket

Lawn Tennis & Rifle

Athletics

Victoria Wins From Garrison

Splendid Cricket Match at the Garrison Grounds Yesterday Afternoon.

Civilian Team Won After Close Match by Twenty Five Runs.

The cricket match between Victoria and the Garrison, played at Work Point barracks yesterday, after a most exciting game resulted in a win for Victoria by 25 runs. Victoria won the toss and W. York and H. Martin took the wickets against the bowling of Corp-Sergeant and Gr. Hussey. Both batsmen played a steady game and runs were very frequent. A change was made in bowlers. Gr. Young taking the ball. After some good play Martin's wicket fell, but before he had made 38, being bowled by Young. L. H. D. Widdowson followed, but failed to score, being bowled by Hussey. Mr. J. Young came out and added four to the score. The brothers York coming together hit freely whenever there was a chance, but they were not long together. W. York being taken behind the wicket after he had made 33. L. York took his score to 30, when he was bowled by Sergeant. The inning soon afterwards came to a close with a total score of 147. The Garrison started very poorly, losing five good wickets for 26 runs. Gr. Young made 17 before being bowled by Gooch. Major Wynne made the top score of the day, his total being 57. Both teams played 12 men. The score follows:

	VICTORIA	GARRISON
W. York b. Hunt, b. Goodson	38	
H. J. Martin, b. Young	38	
Wardlow, b. Young	1	
Hussey, b. Young	4	
L. York b. Sergeant	30	
W. P. Gooch c. Hussey, b. Sergeant	13	
A. Gillespie c. Major, Wynne, b. Sergeant	8	
W. Hilton c. Young, b. Sergeant	4	
L. W. Grahame b. Sergeant	4	
L. O. Garnett c. Wynne, b. Hussey	4	
A. McLean c. Colley, b. Sergeant	0	
Brown, not out	0	
Extras	12	
Total	147	

THE GARRISON.

Corp. Sweet b. Gooch	4
Sergt. Hunt c. Grahame, b. York	3
Gr. Young, b. Gooch	17
Cpl. Sergeant b. Young	0
Corp. Kinnaird, c. Young, b. Gooch	0
Major, Wynne, b. Gillespie	27
Gr. Hussey, b. Gooch	11
Br. Westerling c. Browne, b. Gooch	1
Br. Goodson, b. York	1
Gr. Mahoney b. Gooch	0
Sap. Colley, b. Goodson	0
Gr. Campion, not out	14
Extras	8
Total	122

JUNIOR CRICKET.

Collegiate School Defeated the Fernwoods by 37 Runs.

Yesterday afternoon the Collegiate school defeated Fernwood cricket team, by 37 runs, on the first innings. The bowling of both sides was extremely good. Junion, Monteith and Huntington for the school, were very successful, and for the Fernwoods, W. Marchant and Griffiths, were the most difficult to play. In the second innings Marchant took four wickets with four successive balls. W. Newcombe, of the Collegiate school, was the best batsman of the day. He played a fine game, hitting long balls freely, and taking some fine leg hits. His score in the first innings was 28, and in the second 10. Monteith, Collegiate school, also batted well. Griffiths and P. Marchant were the only Fernwood men who could hit the collegiate bowlers. The scores were as follows:

	COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 1st INNINGS	FERNSWOOD, 1st INNINGS
W. Newcombe, run out	28	5
R. Monteith, b. King	5	
D. Huntington c. Marchant, b. P. Marchant	0	
L. Bell c. McEwan, b. Griffiths	2	
D. Kerfoot, c. Harvey, b. Griffiths	2	
H. L. Marshall b. Griffiths	4	
A. J. Munro, c. Griffiths	0	
Kay c. McEwan, b. Griffiths	1	
J. Belyea, not out	1	
C. Eltinge c. Mr. Marchant, b. Griffiths	6	
Byes	0	
Total	57	

FERNWOOD, 2nd INNINGS.

H. Marchant, b. Junion	0
A. Bell, c. Long, b. Griffiths	0
Griffiths, c. Monteith, b. Junion	0
W. Marchant c. Monteith, b. Junion	3
H. McEwan, b. Monteith	0
P. Marchant c. Bell, b. Monteith	5
A. Shortolt, b. Monteith	0
J. Long, c. Junion	1
L. Long, b. Junion	0
G. Lyall, not out	1
Byes	1
Total	20

COLLEGiate SCHOOL, 2nd INNINGS.

J. Belyea, c. Long, b. Griffiths	2
W. Newcombe, run out	28
R. Monteith, b. King	5
D. Huntington c. Marchant, b. P. Marchant	0
L. Bell c. McEwan, b. Griffiths	2
D. Kerfoot, c. Harvey, b. Griffiths	2
H. L. Marshall b. Griffiths	4
A. J. Munro, c. Griffiths	0
Kay c. McEwan, b. Griffiths	1
J. Belyea, not out	1
C. Eltinge c. Mr. Marchant, b. Griffiths	6
Byes	0
Total	57

FERNWOOD, 2nd INNINGS.

H. Marchant, b. Junion	0
A. Bell, c. Long, b. Griffiths	0
Griffiths, c. Monteith, b. Junion	0
W. Marchant c. Monteith, b. Junion	3
H. McEwan, b. Monteith	0
P. Marchant c. Bell, b. Monteith	5
A. Shortolt, b. Monteith	0
J. Long, c. Junion	1
L. Long, b. Junion	0
G. Lyall, not out	1
Byes	1
Total	45

COLLEGiate SCHOOL, 2nd INNINGS.

McEwan c. and b. Huntington	2
King b. Huntington	1
H. Marchant b. Huntington	1
Griffiths, b. Huntington	1
R. Monteith b. Huntington	17
L. Bell c. H. Marchant, b. McEwan	1
D. Kerfoot, not out	0
A. J. Munro, c. Huntington, b. W. Marchant	0
H. Marshall b. W. Marchant	0
Kay c. Griffiths, b. H. Marchant	0
C. Eltinge c. Long, b. W. Marchant	0
Byes	1
Wides	5
Total	21

SHORTHORN, 2nd INNINGS.

McEwan c. and b. Huntington	2
King b. Huntington	1
H. Marchant b. Huntington	1
Griffiths, b. Huntington	1
R. Monteith b. Huntington	11
L. Bell c. H. Marchant, b. McEwan	0
D. Kerfoot, not out	0
A. J. Munro, c. Huntington, b. W. Marchant	0
H. Marshall b. W. Marchant	0
Kay c. Griffiths, b. H. Marchant	0
C. Eltinge c. Long, b. W. Marchant	0
Byes	1
Wides	5
Total	21

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H. Marshall b. W. Marchant	0
Kay c. Griffiths, b. H. Marchant	0
C. Eltinge c. Long, b. W. Marchant	0
Byes	1

Cheap Properties For Sale

1 House and Lot on Taunton Street \$500
1 House and Lot Old Esquimalt Road \$800
1 House and Lot, Russell Street, Victoria West \$500

These properties can be sold on payment of a deposit, the balance in monthly payments at a low rate of interest.

PEMBERTON & SON, - 45 Fort Street

What Will Be China's Fate

Like a Newly Wakened Monster It Begins to Rouse Itself.

The Question is in What Direction Will Its Steps be Turned.

Shanghai, June 16, 1901.
Correspondence of van Bergen's News Bureau.

Fermentation! This expresses exactly the condition prevailing among the Chinese at the open ports, and among the Literati, who feel that their fate trembles in the balance. The people, the masses, working day and night to keep body and soul together, have neither time nor inclination to concern themselves about the fate of the Empire; nor can it affect them in any way, since their condition cannot possibly grow worse. At present, therefore, they cut no figure even though their numerical strength, estimated at eighty (80) per cent per cent, of the population, constitutes them a very formidable factor in times of disturbance. It is an anxious as well as a portentous question: What will be the fate of the hoary Empire? Homogeneous action on the part of four hundred millions must affect the destiny of the remainder of humanity. The future is dark. This, one would say, proves that the spirit of our age will not break retrogression. China must move; but in what direction? Fancy the huge empire with a clear perception of what is needed, imitating Japan in its social, and especially in its industrial, reforms! Fancy a population of four hundred millions, possessing a mania for work, with an inexhaustible fund of energy, able to sustain bodily vigor upon a minimum of food, dare fingered, apt to learn frugal and economical, despising comfort, for which they have not even a name—fancy such a people competing with our labor! A Chinese worker would support a family in comparatively easy circumstances for a month upon the \$3.00 gold which many of our wage earners receive a day. The fate of China affects every Canadian, be he rich or poor. It is the Chinaman who will, perhaps, at a not distant day, upset the economical arrangements of the world.

If this be pessimism, then the Scriptural lesson "Sufficient unto the day be the evil thereof," conveys the highest degree of wisdom! There are, however, so many unmistakable tokens that the Chinese are waking up from their lethargy, that I summed up the situation tersely by the expression: Fermentation!

True, indeed, the Chinaman has a keen eye for the main chance. As with us and everywhere else, newspapers are established chiefly to benefit their owners. This does not imply lack of principle, on the contrary, experience has fully demonstrated that only such newspapers secure permanent success, whose principle is unquestioned. At the same time they must necessarily cater to the taste of their readers. The number of newspapers in China has within the last few years increased vastly, and all of them are doing well. This excites no wonder in a country where literature is so highly valued, but most, if not all, of these papers gravely discuss the matter of reform, and are more or less drastic in their demands. To appreciate this fact, it must be remembered that of the readers, at least 95 per cent belong to the class of literati, either possessed of a degree or intending to pass the examination; and these people form public opinion throughout the Empire.

The Sun-Pao and Sun-Pao both published at this port, are gradually winning the popularity of the Anglo-Saxon press, viz., that of criticizing the authorities. The former, or "Chinese Daily News," often contains interesting reading for the local magistrate. The editor is under the protection of the laws governing the settlement, and can not be touched by the astounded dignitary. This paper has a large circulation; it has been stated, but the rumor cannot be verified, that it found its way into the Forbidden City and into the hands of the Empress Dowager. If she receives it at Hsian-Fu, she will frequently bring some unpleasant truths.

I have mentioned only two daily papers, although there are at present nearly thirty; but, in examining into the quality and quantity of the fermentation, only such papers will be quoted as may be said to mould public opinion. They all agree that reforms must be instituted, but they differ greatly in their advocacy of instigatory measures.

The Sun-Pao and Sun-Pao both attack the old system of examinations for political preferment, as does every living man. It calls them "the destroyer of men's faculties," and is especially hard on the time-honored essay. It concedes that its abolition will involve a severe struggle, but asserts that now is a good time to begin, since in places infected by Boxer troubles, the examinations are postponed for five years.

Here, at any rate, the cause of China's conservatism is reached. There is no doubt whatever that demands like these stir up the influential class, and cause their members to think. There are numerous evidences that this is so. One of these is intelligible to every Canadian. A strong movement is on foot to establish a Chinese public school at Shanghai. The municipality has declared its willingness to devote 5,000 taels annually to the support, provided the Chinese raise 30,000 taels for the building. There is little doubt that this amount will be forthcoming, if the name of no prominent Chinese official is connected with the enterprise. The wealthy merchants know how silver sticks to the fingers of those in authority to whom Pret Hart's remark applies:

And he had on his nails, which were taper; What is frequent on taper—that's wax.

A stronger evidence of underground rumbling, although it requires explanation, is the fact that every Chinese paper holds before its readers the dreadful warning, "that the foreigners will laugh at us!" There are few Canadian readers who are not familiar with the estimation in which the Chinese hold the "saving of the face." Before the occupation of Pekin, much of the contempt in which we were held, was due to the jibes and taunts to which we submitted unwittingly; since that time the boot fits on the other foot, and John begins to feel that unless he bestirs himself and picks some modus operandi and methods, he will "lose face."

How far into the interior this sentiment has penetrated, is another question. There is no doubt that the situation is fairly well appreciated by the majority of the literati, but the account given by them to the masses shows no

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easy reach of Szechuan. Once there, she can afford to laugh at the combined forces of Europe.

That province is in every respect most desirable as a field for the court. It is an empire by itself, supporting a population estimated at 180 million, and is the only one of China's eighteen provinces, where borders are unknown. Its mineral resources, undeveloped, of course, are exceedingly rich, and its climate is delightful. Until railroads cross China from east to west, it is safest of all the provinces from European aggression. On the west, it is encircled by the inaccessible plateaus of Tibet; the Gobi desert protects it on the north. Yunnan defends it on the south, for its mountain passes can be made impregnable; and as to the west, it is 1,400 miles from the Pacific. The Yangtze, or rather the Ts'kiang or Green river is navigable for ocean steamers as far as Hankow, or for six hundred miles. It may be ascended by flotillas as far as Ichang, but the rapids in the gorge between that town and Chung-King would prevent the advance of any army.

In Szechuan, therefore, the court would have a breathing spell, and if the Emperor has learned anything by her experience, she would be able to stop of actually all further spoliation, by putting China in a state of defense. That, however, involves the making of drastic reforms. Confucius must be deposed; the Kuan or Mandarin, as now created, must go, and with him the lazy bantam-man, long since ennobled and used to peace in war. If Her Majesty does not heed the warning of the past year, she will only postpone the evil day by her flight to Szechuan.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, July 13, 8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.—

The high pressure area off the coast is increasing, while east of the Rockies the barometer is low. Rain has fallen in Cariboo and Eastern Washington, otherwise the weather is fair. The weather is fair over the entire Pacific slope. In the Territories, more thunderstorms have occurred and the temperature ranges from 70 in Alberta to 90 in Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

For 24 hours ending 5 a.m. Pacific time, Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate or fresh西南风, variable winds, generally fair, not much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, not much change in temperature.

Victoria Daily Record.

Reports for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.

Dec. 46 Mean..... Dec. 46 Mean.....

5 a.m. 46 Highest..... 00

Noon 60 Lowest..... 00

5 p.m. 60

WINDING.

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 p.m. Calm.

6 p.m. 12 miles southwest.

7 p.m. 24 miles west.

Average state of weather—Fair.

Sunshine—7 hours 36 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed..... 30.001

Corrected..... 30.001

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected..... 30.001

FORECAST.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. Pacific time,

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VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of July, 1901.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of the Marine and Fisheries.)

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.3 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

The tide used is Purple Standard for the 12th meridian west. It is corrected for 24 hours, from midnight to midnight.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

The tides are as follows:

5 a.m. 7.40

6 a.m. 5.75

7 a.m. 4.30

8 a.m. 3.00

9 a.m. 1.75

10 a.m. 0.50

11 a.m. 0.00

12 m. 0.50

1 p.m. 1.75

2 p.m. 3.00

3 p.m. 4.30

4 p.m. 5.75

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6 p.m. 5.75

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MINES AND MINING

By H. MORTIMER LAMB

THE SITUATION.

The outlook at the present time is anything but satisfactory, the situation being rendered all the more difficult by the latest intelligence that a strike, long expected, but which it was believed last week had at any rate been postponed, had been actually declared in the Rossland camp, and is, of course, impossible to say how long the struggle will be prolonged, though as from all accounts a large minority membership of the local miners' union is opposed to the recent action, it is to be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail ere long, and the men will recognize the inadvisability of striking to obtain a higher rate of wage for miners at this juncture, when conditions financial and otherwise, are by no means favorable to the mine operator. If, however, the dispute is drawn out for any considerable time, the probabilities are that the Rossland strikers will be supported by miners' unions in other camps, and the strike may spread to the Slocan and possibly into the Boundary. Should this occur, it will hardly be necessary to point out that the blow to the industry would be disastrous to a degree. It is difficult to say out before anyone is hurt, but looking back even it almost appears that a malignant fate has dogged the footsteps of mining effort in this country from the first. At every point of advance, and particularly when prosperous conditions seemed best assured, some beneficial influence would to all appearance be exerted to hinder or block progress. So far as the present strike is concerned, it is nearly safe to assume that the mine owners will absolutely refuse to consider the demands made on them, and it is to be feared that even a compromise will not be entertained. Shall we then have a second edition of the "Crown of Aragon"! Meanwhile in Boundary district a steady production is being maintained, the monthly output being nearly 30,000 tons gross. Notwithstanding this, however, general business is very depressed and the mining company with other businesses is feeling the effects of the temporary cessation of the inflow of fresh capital. The Slocan is very quiet. In the Larderan and Nelson districts, however, there has been some recent activity and the Fish Creek camp in the former territory is likely to receive a good deal of attention in the immediate future. On the Coast the closing down of the Van Anda mine is reported, though the effect of this will in some degree be counterbalanced by increased activity at May Bay. Affairs at Mount St. are not exceedingly satisfactory and there can be no doubt that before very long the miners of this district will be better recognized, as would have been the case much sooner if the mines had been situated in the interior.

THE LOCAL STOCK MARKET.

Business this week in Victoria has been somewhat slack, though transactions involving the transfer of approximately 100,000 shares are reported. Locally, Noble Five has been in chief demand, the price remaining very firm and steady at from \$14 to \$15. There has been, however, little if any outside buying, though at the same time the stock is quite unobjectionable in Spokane or Toronto. Current quotations, however, indicate that business is very depressed and the mining company with other businesses is feeling the effects of the temporary cessation of the inflow of fresh capital. The Slocan is very quiet. In the Larderan and Nelson districts, however, there has been some recent activity and the Fish Creek camp in the former territory is likely to receive a good deal of attention in the immediate future. On the Coast the closing down of the Van Anda mine is reported, though the effect of this will in some degree be counterbalanced by increased activity at May Bay. Affairs at Mount St. are not exceedingly satisfactory and there can be no doubt that before very long the miners of this district will be better recognized, as would have been the case much sooner if the mines had been situated in the interior.

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In the intention to immediately remove the Tin Horn mill to the Steamwinder add more stamps to it, and start crushing the ore. Our compressor and hoist are not large enough to supply a 60 stamp mill, but we are assured that we can, from the date of the erection of such a mill as we can supply with our present machinery, pay for all future development, and increase the plant from time to time, and give handsome returns to the shareholders in the near future." It is to be hoped so!

AN ENCOURAGING STATEMENT.

The following circular from the secretary of the London and British Columbia Goldfields was recently sent to the shareholders:

"I am directed to inform you that the financial arrangements for completing the works of the Kettle River Power undertaking have been carried out. From the prospectus of the Kettle River Power Company Limited recently sent you, you will be aware that the capital necessary for completing the works had been underwritten, and the issue has been made. The result of this arrangement is that the works and the provision of the machinery are now being pushed forward as vigorously as possible and any anxiety as to unwise trespassing on the resources of the London and British Columbia Goldfields company has been removed."

"I am also pleased to be able to inform you that the London & British Columbia Goldfields company has, in the last few days, completed arrangements for securing an exceedingly large milling gold property in the Lower Kettle district of British Columbia, upon the strong recommendations of our local manager, Mr. Robertson, and engineer, Mr. S. W. Fowler, both of whom describe the deal as being a very valuable one. This is fully confirmed by the information placed at the disposal of the com-

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Chocolate Cream Bars
Chocolate Ginger
Chocolate Wafers, Etc.
Cowan's Icings for Cake
Prepared, flavored, Ready for Use. A Child Can
Ice a Cake in Three Minutes.

Pen by Mr. E. Nelson Fell, brother of Mr. Arthur Fell, one of your directors, who is well acquainted with the details of the property.

"A very large number of properties have been under examination and consideration, but your directors decided to wait until they could secure a good property with a certain amount of development, and one capable of producing at a large profit at low working costs. The new property promises to fulfill all these conditions."

"Owing largely to the exertion of Mr. Robertson, the Canadian government have granted a bonus in connection with the treatment of silver-lead ores, which it is believed will, in a short time, enable shipments of the product from the Whitewater and Ruth Mines to be resumed."

"There are no alternative stocks available, particularly in respect to the Steamwinder vein, in which a large ore-body has been blocked out, and that on 85 ore, has a 60-stamp battery would yield a profit of at least \$10,000 monthly. The Directors, however, claim that the present value of the ore from daily sampling is \$10.25. Meanwhile the following letter has been received from Mr. Blackstock by the president of the corporation:

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INFORMATION FOR FARMERS

(Communication to be addressed to "Agricultural," Colonist.)

OKANAGAN FRUIT CROP.
The fruit crop o' th' Okanagan valley this season is good & round, and the output will exceed that of any previous year. At the present time cherries are being shipped to the Northwest, and Kootenay markets, of excellent quality and appearance, and superior to the California fruit in flavor. The season is later than usual, but the whole has been favorable to fruit. Apple and plum trees are generally well loaded with fruit, excepting where trees were allowed to overcrop last year.

Peaches and apricots are as yet not grown on an extensive scale, but in the mission valley and other points along the Okanagan lake, at least, are heavily laden.

Special attention is being paid to the packing and grading of our fruit, and also to the style of packages used.

POWDER FOR FARMERS.

It will be remembered that the provincial government has recently perfected an arrangement under which British Columbian farmers are enabled to purchase blasting and stemming powder at very low prices through the medium of Farmers' Institutes in all various districts of the province.

Now, through the agency of Mr. R. M. Palmer, the Canadian National Railway Company have agreed to carry powder shipped over their system under the above arrangement at half the rates usually charged on powder shipments. It is understood that the carrier will supply an enormous lot of powder leaving terminals points at least, for distribution to ports along the way in the quantities demanded by the different districts. This concession will materially assist the government in its endeavor to effect a saving and, in so far as it goes, bring about the matter is through the efforts of our Farmers.

THE RIPENING OF TREES.
Keep the trees growing.

The principal difference between a hardy and a tender tree is that the former ripens every year before killing frost while the latter does not. Better cultivation, more stable manure, and more crops of buckwheat and red clover will increase the quantities of humus, water and dissolved crude plant food materials in our orchards, and as these are the principal requisites for hastening plant growth we shall be safe in expecting that our fast trees would ripen much earlier in very dry years than neglected trees, and that they would remain healthy and fruitful for years after the neglected trees had gone to the "wood pile."—North West Horticulturist.

SURVIVORS OF COMMUNE.
Few of the Leaders of That Dreadful Time Survive.

The first months of the new century have been very fatal to the dwindling body of the leaders of the Paris Commune of 1871, says the London Leader of May 22, and soon they will be but a memory. Last week the death was announced of M. Gustave Lebacque, a schoolmaster who was elected president of the first assembly of the Commune, when its name was decided on. He died poor, having maintained his existence as a reporter for the advanced Press. The week before died Mme. Paula Minet, one of the women who composed the Committee in January an even more prominent figure than General Chasserot, its war minister. He escaped to Switzerland in 1871, and after the Annoyance returned to France, where he was wine grower, journalist, and deputy.

Camille Barrere, who served in the artillery of the Commune, is probably the most prosperous of those who survived its suppression. He is now French minister in Switzerland. Germaine Casse, who was at the Commune's department of foreign affairs, is governor of the French island of Guadalupe. M. Ramu, who resigned from the Commune after few sittings, is a senator. Paschal Grousset, delegate for foreign affairs, is now a deputy, and under the pen name of "Philippe Duryl" has written a book about England. Alphonse Humbert is president of the municipal council of Paris.

CHARLES LONGUET, editor of the official journal of the Commune, and son-in-law of Karl Marx, escaped to England, and was French minister at King's College for several years. He is now a school inspector in France. Paul Lartigue, doctor of medicine, who married another of Karl Marx's daughters, escaped to Spain, and then to London. He is now a leader of French Socialists. So is Edward Vaillant, another doctor of the Commune, who sits as a deputy. Dr. Felix Rastoul was less fortunate. Transferred to New Caledonia, he and fifteen others were put in a coral cage to escape to Australia. A storm swamped the boat, and they were all drowned.

Leo Meillet, governor of the Fort of Brest, who was condemned to death in default, was French professor at Edinburgh University until in 1895 he was elected a deputy for the Gironde, and returned to France. M. Hector France, another refugee of the Commune, became French professor at Woolwich military school. Henri Herriot, who escaped from New Caledonia with Paschal Grousset, is, of course, the famous editor of the "Transcendent." The ex-Aber Mounat, his secretary, remained behind was allowed to start a newspaper at Nouméa, and blossomed into a stammering dandy of law and order.

Jacques Dombrowski, one of the Communards, was killed at the barricades. His brother Ladislas, who escaped, was in 1879 convicted in London of a big forgery of Russian bonds not.

THE RIPENING OF CROPS.
In pastures which have not been properly tiled for many years, the solutions of potash, etc., are not strong enough to supply the needs of growing trees or ordinary forage; but most of our soil contains enough of the different kinds of mineral salts to produce from 200 to 300 bushels of wheat, oats or corn. The method of tilling the soil which is practised by a majority of the fruit growers, would indicate that they did not know that such food materials cannot be used by plants when they are not in a living condition, or that they are ignorant of the fact that only a very small per cent of such substances can be dissolved by water. To dissolve them most rapidly it is necessary that the atmosphere, with its moisture and carbon dioxide, which it contains, should circulate freely through the soil. Frequently some trees grow but little growth for six weeks on account of long spells of rain and cloudy weather, or protracted droughts. When growth is held up by such unfavorable conditions, trees try to make up for lost time by growing late in the fall, and so doing many of them are caught in an early frost and are injured by frosts, while others of the same varieties on more favorable soils are saved before cold weather.

THE RIPENING OF CROPS.
When the trees are ripe, to complete a summer's growth, it is necessary all the sugar, starch, albuminoids and other nutritive substances from their leaves and other parts which are growth, going down to store the future use. The hardness of trees in a cold and changeable climate is determined more accurately by the different conditions or stages of growth after their leaves have been taken off the fall by frost, than by anything else. When trees are thoroughly ripe, all the carbohydrates (sugar, starch, etc.) which they contain will be concentrated in granular form in the pits and medullary rays. In a ripe tree the pits terminates in a conical, large and well defined cone of 1/2 inch starch grains from a fork to 1/4 inch below each terminal bud, and a much smaller cone of lignified starch may be found below each lateral bud. The liquid is used to prevent access of water to the granulated starch during the warm days which occur early in the spring frequently. It is permeated but water passes through it more slowly than through un lignified grain of starch or sap wood. Growth does not begin in the spring, but the trees are protected in the winter by lignin gel, which cannot begin to warm again until the nights which March and early in April.

HOW LENTICELS CLO.
During the ripening of trees in a temperate climate they are protected by a layer of bark, and in its absence, by a layer of tissue which the trees are coming in contact with the air.

AND
the Finest made—Martell's Three Star brandy.

The Ellsworth Mc. American remarks: Society is divided into two classes; those who take a man, and those who take their neighbor's paper.

They know you are a judge of good whisky when you call for Jesse Moore at the bar.

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